Power losses and...

obtain the contact area of the seal with the frozen sodium. The measurements are illustrated by Fig. 2 (tangential stress τ versus temperature). τ tangential stress and torque are interrelated by $\tau = 2M/\pi hd^2$ kg/cm^2, where M is the moment (kg·cm), h the level of frozen sodium (cm), and d the diameter of the seal (cm). The power losses were not altered by an increase in the pressure of the frozen sodium from 1 to 4 atm. There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1960

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DROBYSHEV, B.P. (Serpukhov)

Visual aids for the study of the "Circle". Mat.v shkole no.3:58-59 My-Je '55. (Circle) (MLRA 8:7)

22(1) SOV/47-59-3-34/53

AUTHOR: Drobyshev B.P., (Domodedovo, Moscow Oblast)

TITLE: Another Method of Demonstrating the Archimedean Principle

PERIODICAL: Fizika v shkole, 1959, Nr 3, pp 87-88 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author proposes a simple method of demonstrating the Archimedean principle to students. A thin-walled and empty transparent vessel, balanced through a block by a counterweight, is brought in contact with the surface of the liquid of another larger vessel standing beneath it. By pouring small quantities of the same, but colored, liquid into the empty vessel, it is easy to show that the surfaces of the colored and the surrounding liquid are always on the same level. Before the experiment it would be desirable to demonstrate the buoyancy of immersed bodies by pressing a sensitive dynamometer, which reacts to pressure, against the bottom of an empty vessel. There are 2 diagrams.

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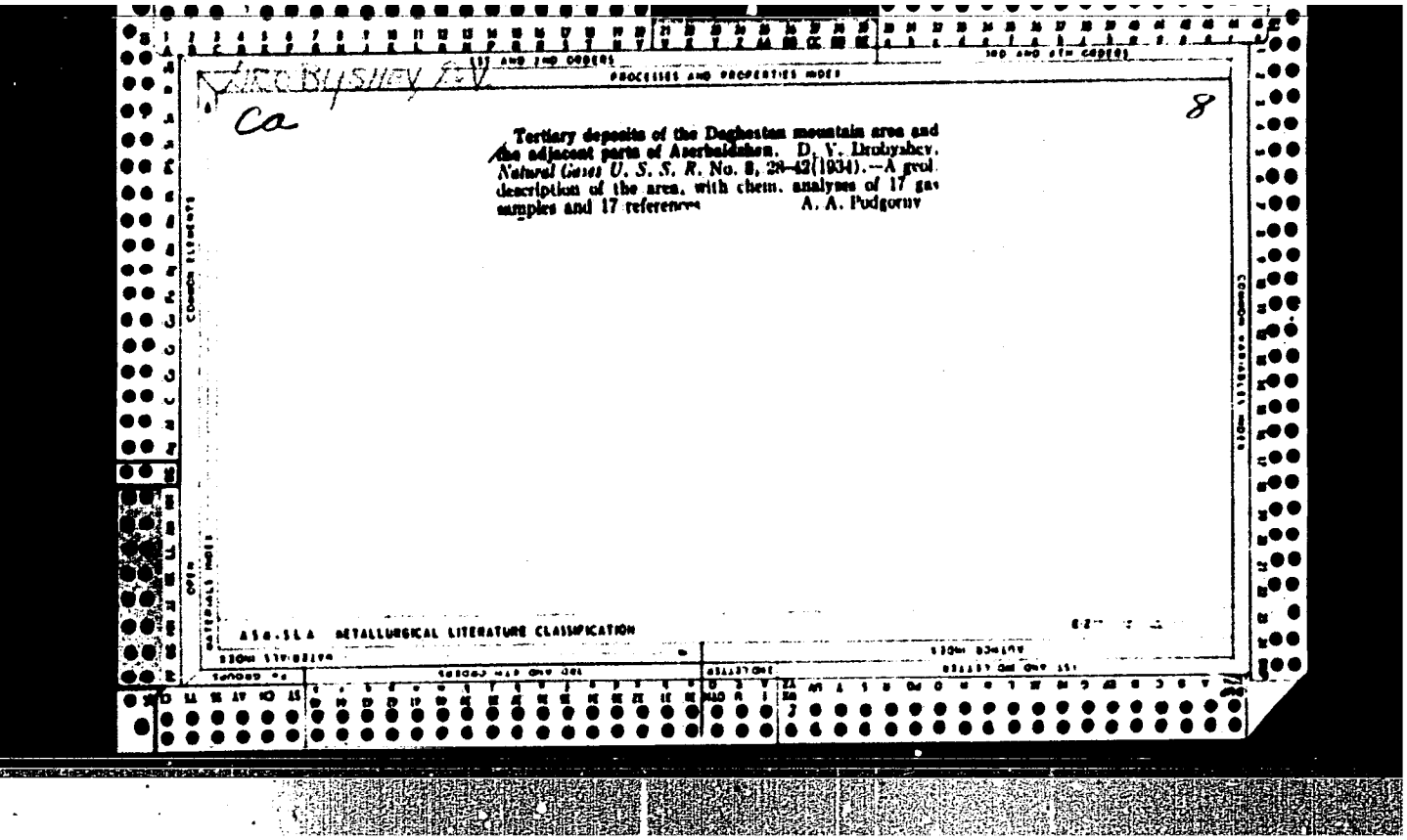

Ca

8

Tertiary deposits of the Daghestan mountain area and the adjacent parts of Azerbaidzhan. D. V. Drobyshev. *Natural Gases U. S. S. R.* No. 8, 28–42(1934).—A geol. description of the area, with chem. analyses of 17 gas samples and 17 references A. A. Pudgorny

A54-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DRYAKHLOVA, Yekaterina Aleksandrovna; ROZIN, Anatoliy Abramovich; DROBYSHEV, D.V., prof., red.; MESEZHNIKOV, M.S., nauchnyy red.; NEVEL'SHTEYN, V.I., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Key wells of the U.S.S.R.; Pokur key well (Tyumen' Province)] Opornye skvazhiny SSSR; Pokurskaia opornaia skvazhina (Tiumenskaia oblast'). Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Leningr. otd-nie, 1961. 111 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.169). (MIRA 14:12)

(Pokur region--Petroleum geology)
(Pokur region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

GORBACHEV, Ivan Fedorovich; DROBYSHEV, D.V., prof.red.; CHIZHOV, A.A., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Key wells of the U.S.S.R.; Rybinskoye key well (Krasnoyarsk Territory)] Opornye skvazhiny SSSR; Rybinskaia opornaia skvazhina (Krasnoiarskii krai). Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Leningr. otd-nie. 1961. 117 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.175). (MIRA 14:12)

(Rybinskoye region (Krasnoyarsk Territory)--Petroleum geology)
(Rybinskoye region (Krasnoyarsk Territory)--Gas, Natural--Geology)

ALFEROV, B.A.; PURTOVA, S.I.; SEREBRYAKOVA, Z.D.; YASTREBOVA, T.A.; DROBYSHEV, D.V., prof., red.; SVERCHKOV, G.P., nauchnyy red.; NEVEL'SHTEYN, V.I., vedushchiy red.; MITROFANOVA, G.M., tekhn.red.

[Key wells of the U.S.S.R.; Uvat key well (Tyumen' Province)] Opornye skvazhiny SSSR; Uvatskaia opornaia skvazhina (Tiumenskaia oblast'). Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft.i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry Leningr.otd-nie, 1961. 90 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.178). (MIRA 15:4)
(Uvat region--Petroleum geology)
(Uvat region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

POYARKOVA, Zoya Nikolayevna; DROBYSHEV, D.V., prof.; CHIZHOV, A.A., ved. red.; SAFRONOVA, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Key wells of the U.S.S.R.; Chulym Key well (Tomsk Province)] Chulymskaia opornaia skvazhina (Tomskaia oblast'). Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1961. 136 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.183.). (MIRA 15:5)
(Chulym Valley--Petroleum geology)
(Chulym Valley--Gas, Natural--Geology)

ROMANOV, Fedor Ivanovich; ZOTOVA, Aleksandra Ivanovna; DROBYSHEV, D.V., prof., red.; MITROFANOVA, G.M., tekhn.red.; NEVEL'SHTEYN, V.I. vedushchiy red.

[South-Kaliningrad (Nivenskoye) well. Key wells of the U.S.S.R.] IUzhno-Kaliningradskaia (Nivenskaia) opornaia skvazhina (Kaliningradskaia oblast'). Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 127 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.197) (MIRA 16:4)

(Kaliningrad Province--Petroleum geology)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Z.A. geolog; IPATOVA, Z.N., petrograf; CHIZHOV, A.A. vedushchiy red.; DROBYSHEV, D.V., prof., red.; SAFRONOVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Zayarsk well in Irkutsk Province. Key wells of the U.S.S.R.] Zaiarskaia opornaia skvazhina (Irkutskaia oblast'.) Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 161 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'nyi geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.198) (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut, Leningrad (for Kondrat'yeva, Ipatova).
(Irkutsk Province—Petroleum geology)

DROBYSHEV, Feodor Vasil'yevich

Tablitsy dlya topograpficheskoy s'yemky [Tables for Topographic Photography], Moscow, 1924

SO: Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, 2nd ed., Vol. XV, Moscow, 49

DROBYSHEV, Feodor Vasil'yevich

Fotogrammetricheskiye pribory [Photogrammetric Instruments], Moscow & Leningrad, 1936.

SO: Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, 2nd ed., Vol XV, Moscow, 49

DROBYSHEV, Feodor Vasil'yevich

Teoriya stereometricheskikh priborov [Theory of Stereometric Instruments], Moscow, 1940

SO: Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya [Great Soviet Encyclopedia], 2nd ed., Vol. XV, Moscow, 49

DROBYSHEV, F. V.

"Photogrammetry", Geodezizdat, M., 1945.

DROBYSHEV, Feodor Vasil'yevich

Tablitsy vysot dlya opredeleniya prevysheniya dvukh Tochek [Tables of Elevations Used in Differential Levelling], 4th edition, Moscow, 1955.

SO: Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, 2nd ed., Vol. XV, Moscow, 1949

DROBYSHEV, Feodor Vasil'yevich

Fotogrammetriya [Photogrammetry], Moscow, 1945.

SO: Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, 2nd edition, Vol. XV, Moscow, 1949

DROBYSHEV, F.V.

PHASE I TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT AID 418 - I

BOOK Call No.: GA109.D7

Author: DROBYSHEV, F. V., Professor, Dr. of Tech. Sci., Laureate of the Stalin Prize

Full Title: PHOTOGRAMMETRICAL INSTRUMENTS, THEIR THEORY AND PRODUCTION

Transliterated Title: Fotogrammetricheskiye pribory i instrumentovedeniye

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House for Geodetical and Cartographical Literature

Date: 1951 No. pp.: 250 No. of copies: 5,000

Editorial Staff: None

Others: Graditude is expressed to Zakaznov, N. P., Kand. of tech. Sci., for his contribution in writing the section on anti-corrosion coatings.

Text Data

Coverage: The book outlines the principles on which photogrammetrical instruments are based, as well as the theory and construction of instruments used for making maps and plans from aerial exposures. The general design of some types of instruments which are generally used and manufactured in the USSR is given, The book deals also with the problem of adjustments, verification and control of photogrammetrical

instruments. The presentation of the subject is comprehensive but concise. It gives a good outline of photogrammetrical equipment used in the USSR except cameras, their mounts and lenses used in making negatives. The principles of instruments are described, but their actual construction is presented in no great detail. The instruments are similar in design to those used in the USA (as outlined in the Manual of Photogrammetry of the American Society of Photogrammetry, 2nd ed.). Photos, diagrams, tables.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Fotogrammetricheskiye pribory i instrumentovedeniye AID 418 - I

Purpose: Approved by the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR as a textbook for the specialized course "geodetical instruments".

Facilities: Many Russian scientists, engineers and designers of optical instruments are mentioned, as well as some institutions and factories.

Bibliography: In footnotes and at the end of the book (with imprints after 1946)

1. Borodachev, N. A., Analiz kachestva i tochnosti proizvodstva (Analysis of the Quality and Preciseness of Production), Mashgiz, 1946.
2. "Katalog-spravochnik laboratornykh priborov i oborudovaniya" (Catalog-Manual of Laboratory Instruments and Equipment), Issue 37, Mashgiz, 1950.
3. Kruger, M. Ya. and Kulizhnov, B. M., Konstruirovaniye optiko-mekhanicheskikh priborov (Construction of Optical-Mechanical Instruments), Mashgiz, 1948

10/12

4. Malikov, L. M., Osnovy konstruirovaniya izmeritel'nykh priborov (Principles of Construction of Measuring Instruments), Mashgiz, 1950.
5. Yedinyye normy vyrabotki na topograficheskiye i geodezicheskiye raboty (Unified Standards for Topographical and Geodetical Works), Geodezizdat, 1949
6. Drobyshev, F. V. Teoriya stereometricheskikh priborov (Theory of Stereometrical Instruments), Proceedings of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying and Cartography (Trudy TsNIIGAiK), Issue 32, Geodezizdat, 1940
7. Kalikov, N. P., Sozdaniye stereofotogrammetricheskimi metodami topograficheskikh kart gornykh rayonov v masshtabe 1:25,000 (Creation by Stereofotogrammetrical methods of Topographical Maps of Mountain Regions in the Scale 1:25,000), Proceedings of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying and Cartography (Trudy TsNIIGAiK), Issue 74, 1950.
8. Issledovaniya po fotogrammetrii, Sbornik TsNIIGAiK, #10 (Collection of Articles of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying and Cartography #10 - Research in Photogrammetry), Geodezizdat, M 1941.
9. Drobyshev, F. V. Fotogrammetriya (Photogrammetry), Geodezizdat, 1945.

10. Korablev, V. I., Mul'tipleks (Multiplex), Editorial and publishing Section of the All-Union Topographic Service (VTS), 1950.
11. Vol'fson, A. I., Antikorroziynyye pokrytiya v priborostroyenii (Anti-corrosive Coatings in Instrument Production), Oborongiz, 1948.
12. Drozdov, F. V., Detali priborov (Parts of Instruments), Oborongiz, 1948.
13. Konshin, M. D., Aerofototopografiya (Aerial Photography), Geodezizdat, 1949.
14. Lobanov, A. N., Fototopografiya (Phototopography), Part II, VIA, 1949.
15. Romanovskiy, G. V., Posobiye po rabote na topograficheskom stereometre (Manual for Work with the Topographic Stereometer), Ed. and Publ. Section of the All-Union Topographic Service (VPK VTS), 1948.
16. Fefilov, B. V., Prikladnaya optika (Applied Optics), Geodezizdat, 1947.
17. Tsukkerman, S. T., Tochnyye mekhanizmy (Precise Mechanisms), Oborongiz, 1941.

Available: Library of Congress

DROBYCHEV, F. V.

Measuring Stereoscope
Sb. ref. Tsentr. n-i, in-ta geod., aeros'yemki i kartogr., No 2, p 34, 1954

A measuring stereoscope, designed by the author, is described. It is intended for inventory of forests. The instrument measures parallaxes within -10 mm linits ans has an accuracy of 0.01 mm. It allows a trifold magnification of pictures up to 300 mm sixe, and indicated the relief. (RZhAstr, No 11, 1955)

SO: Sum 812, 6 Feb 1956.

DROBYSHEV, F.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Universal intersection in case of rigorously transformed projective pencils of rays. Trudy MIIGAIK no.22:33-36 '56. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra fotogrammetrii Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.
(Aerial photogrammetry)

DROBYSHEV, Fedor Vasil'yevich; GERTSENOVA, K.N., redaktor; KHROMCHENKO, F.I., redaktor; KUZ'MIN, G.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Fundamentals of aerial photography and photogrammetry] Osnovy aerofotos"emki i fotogrammetrii. Moskva, Izd-vo geodezicheskoi lit-ry, 1955. 226 p. (MLRA 9:1)
(Photography, Aerial) (Aerial photogrammetry)

Translated extracts - pp. 7-11, 14-18, 20-28, 37-42, 63-89, 120-35, 167, 194-201. in Translation No. 614, 9 Jan 57

DROBYSHEV, F.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor.

Photographic map. Trudy MIIGAIK no.20:3-16 '55. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut inshenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii, Kafedra fotogrammetrii.
(Map printing)

DROBYSHEV, F.V., doktor tekhn.nauk

A new stereophotogrammetric instrument, the "SD" stereograph.
Geod.i kart. no.9:27-33 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

Drobyshev, F.V.

6-11-5/13

AUTHOR: Drobyshev, F.V., Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Construction of Stereophotogrammetrical Devices in the USSR (Stereofotogrammetricheskoye priborostroyeniye v SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1957, Nr 11, pp. 32-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A short survey is given of the present state of the construction of these devices. In the USSR a number of devices was produced for a treatment of the air photographs according to both the method of differentiation and the universal method. They differ from those produced abroad by the fact that they permit a filtering of the air photographs independently of their focal distance and by their small dimensions. The most important of these devices are enumerated and shortly described. The STD-2, the so-called six-correction-stereometer which was developed by Professor M.D. Konshin and which is produced in large numbers, is at present used for stereotopographic photographs according to the method of differentiation. It has two additional correcting devices which remove the parallax errors caused by the influence exerted by the relief on the inclination angle function of the air photographs. The device permits to filter air photographs of

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The Construction of Stereophotogrammetrical Devices in the USSR 6-11-5/13

hilly and mountainous landscapes. A further perfection of the stereometer is the attaching of boxes, suggested by N.P. Kalikov, whereby the drawing of the horizontal on the diapositive plates is made possible. Beside that new mountainphototransformers were constructed. A hyperwideangular multiplex for the filtering of air photographs (scaled down) under a field angle of up to 122 degrees was developed. At present no device of this type exists abroad. The photocartograph in which the theory of the transformed beams entirely manifested itself is described. According to its nature it is a double projector with a scheme of the gating "triangle plus parallelogram". As last device a stereograph with strictly transformed beam, developed by the author, is described. There are 4 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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DROBYSHEV, F.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Applications of additional linear eccentricity in self-focusing rectifying apparatus. Trudy MIIGAIK no.25:3-9 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii, Kafedra fotogrammetrii.
(Aerial photogrammetry)

3(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2152

Moscow. Institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii

Trudy, vyp. 33 (Transactions of the Moscow Institute of Engineering Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography, Nr 33) Moscow, Geodezizdat, 1958. 123 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Editorial Board: A.I. Mazmishvili (Resp. Ed.), V.I. Avgevich (Deputy Resp. Ed.), G.V. Bagratuni, N.Ya. Bobir, N.M. Volkov, A.I. Durnev, S.V. Yeliseyev, P.S. Zakatov, G.P. Levchuk, N.I. Modrinskiy, M.D. Solov'yev, B.V. Fefilov, and P.F. Shokin; Ed. of Publishing House: A.I. Inozemtseva; Tech. Ed.: V.V. Romanova.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Institute's Transactions is intended for geodesists, photogrammetrists, and cartographers.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles covers a variety of problems and questions of interest to personnel in the mapping field. Several instruments employed in cartography are investigated and evaluated. These include a photocartograph, the Photo Reductor MIIGAiK, and

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marine chronometers. Other subjects treated include Stokes' formula, correction of instrumental errors, Dellen's Method, relief generalization, aerial camera orientation, and others. References accompany individual articles.

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8-12-59

SOV/154-58-1-12/22

AUTHOR: Drobyshev, F. V., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Ways of Obtaining Corrections of Intersections Available on the Stereograph (Vozmozhnyye formy korrektsiy zasechki v stereografe)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1958, Nr 1, pp 97-100 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper investigates a new way of intersection in respect to the devices for the transformation as to space of intersections. First the traditional exact pattern of a transformed intersection is given. In the new form of intersection the air photograph itself serves as a plane of correction. This results in an increase of Δf_k. The increase of ΔP necessary for the transformed intersection is obtained from the automatic solution of formula (1). The pattern for the solution of the intersecting problem is given here. - Furthermore, a few other ways of correction are indicated. It is stated that there are a great number of ways of correcting the transformed intersections by modification of the focal length.

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Ways of Obtaining Corrections of Intersections Available on the Stereograph

There are 3 figures and 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii
(Moscow Engineering Institute of Geodesy, Aerophotography and Cartography)

3(4).

AUTHOR: Drobyshev, F. V. SOV/154-59-2-9/22

TITLE: Photogrammetric Instrument Construction in the USSR and Ways to Develop It (Fotogrammetricheskoye priborostroyeniye v SSSR i puti yego razvitiya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"-yemka, 1959, Nr 2, pp 53 - 55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A number of original Soviet instruments for the exploitation of aerial photography have been produced in the USSR: stereo-comparators, stereometers, rectifiers, multiplex instruments, stereoprojectors, etc. These instruments are used for operations which differ in a number of cases, as to the method employed, from those carried out abroad. This holds particularly for the so-called differentiated method in the compilation of maps. In recent years this method has been introduced also in Poland and China. The photogrammetric instruments are manufactured in the AGI Factory, in the USSR. A major role is played by the workshops of the Severo-Zapadnoye aerogeodezicheskoye predpriya-tiye (North-West Aerogeodetic Enterprise), where multiplex in-

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struments and a number of wide-angle lenses of the Russar type are produced. Rectifiers and stereoprojectors are also produced by two more factories. One of these factories is subordinated to the Council of National Economy. Experimental works in the field of photogrammetric instrument construction are carried out in the TsNIIGAiK and, to a smaller extent, in some workshops and professional schools. The output does not cover the consumers' demand. Due to a lack of instruments for terrestrial photogrammetry some organizations buy such instruments abroad, although there are Soviet designs of similar types. Production establishments are, however, still missing. Movable and fixed measuring stereoscopes are needed in forestry. The USSR supply equipments to their principal customers, who are in reality their owners, and do not even accept orders placed by "third parties". Consideration must, however, also be devoted to non-topographical photogrammetry which develops from year to year, and already has its own literature. The problems connected with the volumes of elastic tanks were solved by means of the methods of terrestrial photogrammetry. The forms of conical

liquid whirls were investigated on the basis of stereophotogrammetric measurements made by the Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR (Academy of Sciences of the Armyanskaya SSR). Movements and spatial position of sportsmen's limbs were taken by special stereophotographs. Historical buildings were taken photogrammetrically in the last 4-5 years. In most cases, various organizations would like to have their own equipments, but they are not able to obtain them. A split-rectifier for the rectifying of photographs of mountainous regions, photocartographs, universal instruments must be made available in connection with the differentiation method, and topographic stereometers must be improved. The USSR is at present producing instruments, like the Nistri of the Firm Wild , in the form of comparator with computer for triangulation, in the form of stereoautographs with electrical appliances as well as in the form of attachments to the stereometers. On the whole these are experiments, there are no models available for production, and there are no workshops where such instruments could be produced. For all these reasons the creation of a new factory is requested. There are enough experts and they are continuously supplied

Photogrammetric Instrument Construction in the USSR and Ways to Develop It SOV/154-59-2-9/22

by the Department of Geodetic Instrument Construction of the MIIGAiK.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Moscow Institute of Geodetic, Aerial Survey and Cartographic Engineers)

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3(4) SOV/154-59-3-11/19

AUTHOR: Drobyshev, F. V., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor

TITLE: On Some Accurate Patterns of Universal Intersectionphotogrammetry With Horizontally Arranged Photographs (O nekotorykh strogikh skhemakh prostranstvennoy universal'noy zasechki s gorizontal'nym raspolozheniyem snimkov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"-yemka, 1959, Nr 3, pp 119 - 126 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Reference is made to some patterns for space intersections in the case of horizontally arranged photographs, which were worked out by the author. Mechanical patterns of intersection by means of precise levers are investigated. The tilt of the photograph can be determined by means of 2 angles: in the system of the coordinates x and y of the pair of photographs by means of α and ω; in the system of the photograph by means of the inclination of the coordinate axes along the main vertical around angle α and azimuth κ with respect to the axis x of the pair of photographs. The problem of mechanizing the intersection is solved by means of the second method. Figures 2 and 3 show an intersection pattern with focusing angles κ_0 and α_0, figure 4 gives

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a schematic solution for the transformation of directions. The angles κ_0 may be rather roughly focused if α_0 is small. Due to this fact a pattern for mutual and exterior orientation of photographs which strongly varies from the usual pattern should be established. Thus, another type of miter gear is described in this place and shown in figure 5. Its effect is similar to that of the patterns of the already existing stereophotogrammetric instruments. Here, the pattern of intersection with the focusing angles α and ω is used. This pattern for the transformation of directions applies both to intersection in aerial and terrestrial photogrammetry. Angle ω can be enlarged up to 45° if a special correction plane is used. Thus, all cases of terrestrial and aerial photography can be evaluated by means of this instrument which consists of 2 gears, a fixed optical system, 2 precision levers, and a spatial coordinate system. The photographs are taken in a constant horizontal plane. A stereograph built according to this pattern corroborated the calculations. The focal distance of the gear was set at . 100 mm since in the case of smaller values difficulties in construction occur. As at

present a definite interest in aerial cameras with focal distances of not only 70-100 mm, but also 140 mm is observed, a solution for universal intersection is given. This pattern is more elastic and wide-angled than the ones described above. It is based on mechanical intersection. Here, the round intersecting rods are inclined into optional directions whereas in the field of the horizontally placed photograph the movement of the rods is divided into the movements of the straight edges in the x and y axes. The author calls this instrument "stereospectrograph". Figure 6 shows the pattern for the transformation of directions, figure 7 the pattern of the split-up movements of a rod, and figure 9 the construction pattern for a transformation instrument for the turning of the coordinate system around angles α and ω. All patterns are explained. Advantages of this pattern are: observation of photographs by means of orthogonal rays, horizontal position of the photographs, intersection at wide angles, easy evaluation of photographs with different focal distances of 70 to 210 mm (evaluation of photographs with f_k=55 mm is also possible), evaluation of photographs taken at optionally placed optical axes of the cameras having inclinations up to

On Some Accurate Patterns of Universal Intersection-photogrammetry With Horizontally Arranged Photographs SOV/154-59-3-11/19

45° and thus being applicable to terrestrial and aerial photographing. There are 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Moscow Institute of Geodetic, Aerial Survey and Cartographic Engineers)

SUBMITTED: October 22, 1958

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DROBYSHEV, F.V.

Horizontal schemes of space resection. Trudy Lab.aerometr. 7:127-130 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.
(Aerial photogrammetry)

3 (4)

AUTHOR: Drobyshev, F. V., Doctor of Technical Sciences SOV/6-59-12-8/22

TITLE: Mechanical Height Counter for the Stereographs of Type SD

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 12, pp 28 - 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The working experience made with the stereographs of type SD of the first delivery showed that its scale of heights was inconvenient. For this reason, the author developed a mechanical counter. It permits the heights of the spatial model to be read directly in meters. The counter is described, and shown in two figures. Its testing at the TsNIIGAiK (Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying and Cartography) confirmed the high accuracy in reading the heights. Besides, the counter effects an increase in efficiency. The "Aerogeoinstrument" Works started producing these two-disk counters. To the instrument a large table showing the gear combinations is attached. This table was compiled by K. S. Sergeyeva, scientific cooperator of the TsNIIGAiK. The number of combinations is up to 700. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/1

S/154/60/000/005/004/008
B012/B060

23,5000

AUTHOR: Drobyshev, F. V., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor

TITLE: Measuring Stereoscope

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1960, No. 5, pp. 79 - 81

TEXT: The present paper offers a description of a measuring stereoscope. This instrument is used in the compilation of maps based on aerial surveys, in the measurement of longitudinal and transverse parallaxes on the same basis, and in aerial photointerpretation. The instrument meets requirements as to a strong magnification, precise adjustment and exact measurements. Fig.1 shows a schematic diagram and Fig.2 a schematic side view of the instrument. The latter has been worked out in the workshops of the MIIGA i K for the Institute itself and for the Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet im. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni Lomonosov). Its special features are an invariable vertical position of the binocular at different magnifications and a small width. The latter feature allows the observer to use the table surface on the right for the

Card 1/3

Measuring Stereoscope

S/154/60/000/005/004/008
B012/B060

registration of data. The stereoscope has three pairs of objectives giving a 2.5-, 3.5-, and 7.5 fold magnification, respectively. Design and mode of operation are described. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Moscow Institute of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography)

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1960

Legend to Figs.1 and 2: 1) base plate, 2) main carriage, 3) longitudinal parallax screw, 4) bracket, 5) transverse parallax screw, 6) support for the left image, 7) roll, 8) column, 9) support for the right image, 10) rackwork, 11) column, 12) plane-parallel unilaterally coated glass, 13) guide, 14) housing, 15) objective III, 16) mirror, 17) mark, 18) lamp, 19) objective II, 20) mark, 21) objective III', 22) mirror, 23) objective II', 24) objective I, 25) binocular, 26) mirror, 27) mirror, 28) roll, 29) plane-parallel unilaterally coated glass, 30) roll.

Card 2/3

S/154/60/000/005/004/008
B012/B060

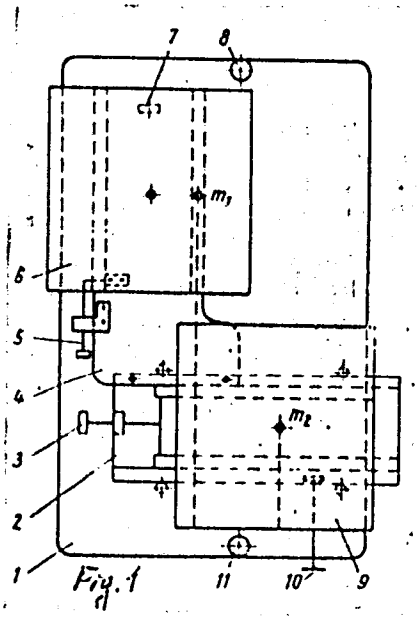
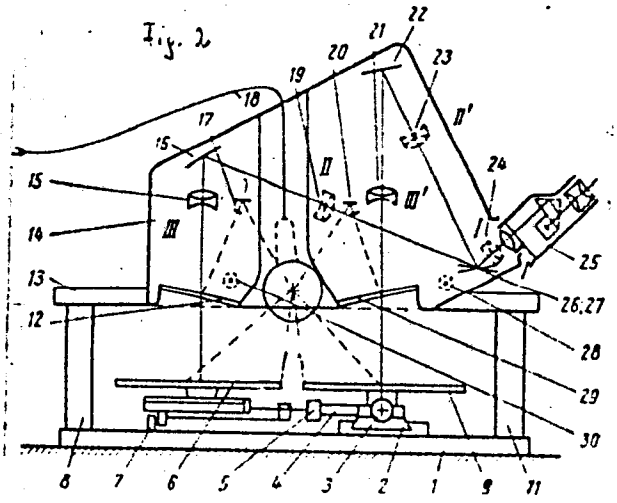


Fig. 1

Fig. 2



Card 3/3

DROBYSHEV, F.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

SD-3 stereograph. Trudy MIIGAIK no.44:3-21 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii, kafedra fotogrammetrii.
(Stereoplanigraph)

DROBYSHEV, F. V.

DROBISEV, F.V. [Drobyshev, F.V.] egyetemi tanar, a muszaki tudomanyok doktora (Moscow); MOLNAR, Laszlo [translator]

Soviet stereophotogrammetric instruments. Geod kart 14 no.4:221-227 '62.

DROBYSHEV, F.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Devices for reducing to scale in stereophotogrammetric instruments for forming connections. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.146:93-100 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Photogrammetry--Equipment and supplies)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6554

Drobyshev, Fedor Vasil'yevich

Osnovy aerofotos"yemki i fotogrammetrii (Fundamentals of Aerial Mapping and Photogrammetry). 2d ed., rev. Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 258 p. 2500 copies printed.

Ed.: N. P. Zakaznov; Tech. Ed.: V. V. Romanova; Ed. of Publishing House: V. I. Vasil'yeva.

PURPOSE: This monograph is intended primarily as a textbook for students specializing in the optics and mechanics of the instrumentation used in geodesy, aerial mapping, and cartography.

COVERAGE: The principles and design of aerial mapping and photogrammetric instruments and the techniques and methods used in compiling topographic maps from photographs obtained with these instruments are discussed. There are 20 references, 19 Soviet and 1 English.

Card 1/7

DROBYSHEV, F.V.

Photostereograph. Geod. i kart. no.6:24-29 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Aerial photogrammetry—Equipment and supplies)

DROBYSHEV, F.V.

Stereograph. Biul. nauch.-tekh. inform. VIMS no.2:79-80 '63.
(MIRA 18:2)

ACC NR: AP5023342

UR/0154/65/000/003/0103/0110
528.722.6

AUTHOR: Drobyshev, F. V.(Professor, Doctor of technical sciences)

TITLE: The "ESD" field stereograph

SOURCE: IVUZ. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, no. 3, 1965, 103-110

TOPIC TAGS: topography, multiplex, aerial photograph, stereoscopic photography, stereoscopic display system

ABSTRACT: Multiplex devices are used often in the establishment of photogrammetric networks and of 1:50,000 topographic charts. In view of the low accuracy of the multiplex, the author developed an ESD field stereograph device (Avtorskoye svidetel'stvo No. 155949, Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov No. 14, za 1963 g.). The theoretical basis and design of the instrument are described in the present paper. This device is intended for the establishment of new and the revision of old charts as well as for the compression of the reference network. The work is based on aerial photographs (reduced by a factor of 1/2 which keeps the size and weight of the equipment down (600 x 600 x 600 mm). The size of the diapositives is 9 x 12 cm; their working field is 9 x 9 cm; transformed focal distance is 70 mm; picture magnification seen in the binoculars (relative to the original aerophotograph) is 5 times; initial focal distance of aerial photograph is 100, 70 mm; aerial photograph inclination is 0 to 3°; decentering of the rays over the diapositives is ±3.5 mm; scale accuracy is 0.02 mm; and accuracy of altitude determinations is 1/2000. Orig. art. has: 12 formulas, 7 figures, and 2 tables.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP5023342

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Institute of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography (Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii

SUBMITTED: 04Sep64 ENC: 00 SUB CODE: ES, OP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

DROBYSHEV, G.F., aspirant

Calculating circuit parameters for tunnel diode. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.9:127-129 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskoye vysshaye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana.

DROBYSHEV, G.G., insh.

Accelerated delivery of local freight at the junction.
Zhel.dor.transp. 41 no.7:89-90 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Novosibirskogo otdeleniya Tomskoy dorogi, Novosibirsk.
(Novosibirsk--Railroads--Freight)

DROBYSHEV, G.G. (Novosibirsk)

Specialized bases of car preparation for coal loading. Zhel.dor. transp. 46 no.6:74-75 Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Glavnyy inzh. gruzovoy sluzhby Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi.

DROBYSHEV, G.I., dotsent

Equipment for making flumes by the methods of vibration rolling and vibration and pressure in forms. Gidr. i mel. 14 no.4: 20-29 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Novocherkasskiy inzhenerno-meliorativnyy institut.
(Irrigation canals and flumes)
(Precast concrete construction)

FENIN, Nikolay Konstantinovich; YASINETSKIY, Vyacheslav Grigor'yevich; Prinimal uchastiye MER, I.I.; BERKOV, A.M., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; DROBYSHEV, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MINKIN, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SHIMANOVICH, V.S., inzh., retsenzent; YELIZAVETSKAYA, G.V., red.; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Organization and technology of irrigation and drainage construction work] Organizatsiia i tekhnologiia gidromeliorativnykh rabot. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 478 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra stroitel'nogo proizvodstva i mekhanizatsii Novocherkasskogo inzhenerno-meliorativnogo instituta (for Berkov, Drobyshev, Minkin). 2. Gosudarstvennyy Komitet Soveta Ministrov RSFSR po vodnomu khozyaystvu (for Shimanovich).

DROBYSHEV, G.I., dotsent (Novocherkassk)

Using sliding-type concrete pavers. Gidr. i mel. 15 no.7: 14-24 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

DROBYSHEV, L.V.

Utilization of by-products of coal cleaning. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.9:2030-2034 S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

AUTHOR: Drobyshev, L.V. and Chaychenko, V.I. (Giprokoks). 531

TITLE: Measuring levels of inflammable and explosive liquids by a piezo-metric method using compressed air. (Izmereniye urovney legkovosplamenyayushchikhsya i vzryvoopasnykh zhidkostey p'ezometricheskim metodom s pomoshch'yu szhatogo vozdukha.)

PERIODICAL: "Koks i Khimiya" (Coke and Chemistry), 1957, No. 4, pp. 47 - 50, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The principle of the method consists of measuring piezo-metric pressure, generated by blowing air or any other gas through a piezo-metric tube immersed in a liquid. Two variants of the method are described and illustrated. There are 2 diagrams.

1. Institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy Koksokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti

SOV/68-58-10-11/25

AUTHORS: Drobyshev, L.V. and Chaychenko, V.I.

TITLE: Control of the Operation of Continuous Benzol Rectification Columns (Regulirovaniye benzol'nykh rektifikatsionnykh kolonn nepreryvnogo deystviya)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 36 - 39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Conditions required for a successful automation of the continuous rectification columns for washed benzol (producing pure benzol) are discussed. It is pointed out that the existing automatic schemes (Figure 1) based on the control on the temperatures at the bottom and top of the column are not efficient. A new scheme (Figure 2) proposed by the authors, will take into consideration the control of all the parameters determining the composition of the liquid on the top plate and thus the composition of the finished product. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Giprokoks

Card 1/1

VESSEL'MAN, Simon Grigor'yevich; LROHYSHEV, Lev Vasil'yevich; SHERMAN, M.Ya., otv. red.; LIBERMAN, S.S., red. izd-va; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhn. red.

[Control and regulation of thermal processes in coke chemical plants] Kontrol' i regulirovanie teplovykh protsessov na koksokhimicheskikh zavodakh. Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 378 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Coke industry) (Automatic control)

DROBYSHEV, L.V.

Carbon enrichment wastes [illegible] for obtaining fuel gas. Khim. i tekh. topl. [illegible] Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki.

DROBYSHEV, I. V.

Gasification of low-quality fuel. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim.tekh. 8 no.2:310-315 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki, kafedra teplotekhniki.

SPITSYN, V.I., akademik; DROBYSHEV, M.A., kand.ekonom.nauk

Our contacts with Indian scientists. Vest. AN SSSR 34 no.3: 102-104 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

DROBYSHEV, O.A.

Condition and development of snow measurement and glaciological work in the mountains of Georgia. Trudy Tbil. NIGMI no.3:37-39 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Upravleniye gidrometsluzhby GruzSSR.
(Georgia--Snow--Measurement) (Georgia--Glaciers)

DROBYSHEV, V.F., inzh.; FILATOV, N.A., inzh.

Results of some investigations to determine the pressure on shaft linings at the Yakovlevo mine in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 8 no.7:35-42 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni Plekhanova. Rekomendovana kafedroy stroitel'stva gornykh predpriyatiy.

DROBYSHEV, V.F., inzh.

Methodology and apparatus for measuring loads on casing colums in holes. Trudy VNIMI no.46:102-114 '62.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Mine timbering) (Kursk Magnetic Anomaly--Rock pressure--Measurement)

KRUPENNIKOV, G.A., inzh.; DROBYSHEV, V.F., inzh.; FILATOV, N.A., inzh.

Technical requirements and reference data for designing the supports for vertical shafts in the Yakovlevo Mine. Shakht. stroi. 7 no.2:10-15 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy marksheyderskiy institut.
(Kursk magnetic anomaly—Mine timbering)

DROBYZHEV, V.F., inzh.; IYEVLEV, G.A.

Studying stress distribution in cast iron tubing support of vertical shafts by the photoelasticity method. Shakht. stroi. 9 no.10:16-19 O '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy markscheyderskiy institut.

ACC NR: AP7001729 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/004/0792/0793

AUTHOR: Drobzhev, V. I.

ORG: Ionosphere Sector, AN KazSSR (Sektor ionosfery AN KazSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of frequency selectivity of fadings

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 4, 1966, 792-793

TOPIC TAGS: ionospheric propagation, ionospheric absorption, ionospheric inhomogeneity, atmospheric sounding, ionospheric sounder, signal reception, meteorologic instrument

ABSTRACT: Results of an investigation of the frequency-diversity reception of signals reflected from the ionosphere during vertical sounding are reported. The investigation was conducted using special equipment which was designed to study volume characteristics of small-scale inhomogeneities in ionospheric ionization. The equipment can make simultaneous measurements at four frequencies (using one receiving antenna) or at two frequencies (using four receiving antennas). Observations of the E_s, F_1, F_2, and F_{dif} layers were carried out during September-October 1965 at various time of the day and with several combinations of radiated frequencies. From a total of 250 measurements (with durations ranging from 5 to 18 min), 150 measurements were performed on four frequencies and the rest on two frequencies. The study

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.388.2

ACC NR: AP7001729

of the F2 layer was conducted in the 4 to 7 mc frequency range and generally in regions of the layer with split magnetoionic components. Results of information obtained were expressed as dependencies of the coefficient of the mutual correlation R_{ij} (ij = 1, 2, 3, 4 represents the number of frequencies) on the difference of radiated frequencies Δf. On the basis of these data the following conclusions were made: during vertical sounding, fadings of the signal amplitudes were independent for the F2 layer during the day with the radius of the frequency correlation of 30—32 kc, and during the morning and evening hours with 10—12 kc. For the F1 and F2 layers (nonsplit region) the fadings were independent at 5—7 kc, and for the E_s layer, at 10 kc. This value is close to the frequency separation used against signal fadings during radio communication on the short waves. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[WA-3]
[GS]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 17Jan66/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

L 19717-65 EWT(1)/FCC/EWG(v)/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EWA(h) Pe-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pae-2/Pi-4/ Pob [illegible]

[illegible] Geomagnetism i aeronomiya [illegible]

TOPIC TAGS: ionospheric inhomogeneity ionosphere [illegible] reflec- [illegible] drift Raleigh [illegible]

[illegible] Regular observations [illegible]

NR AP5000532

scattered waves

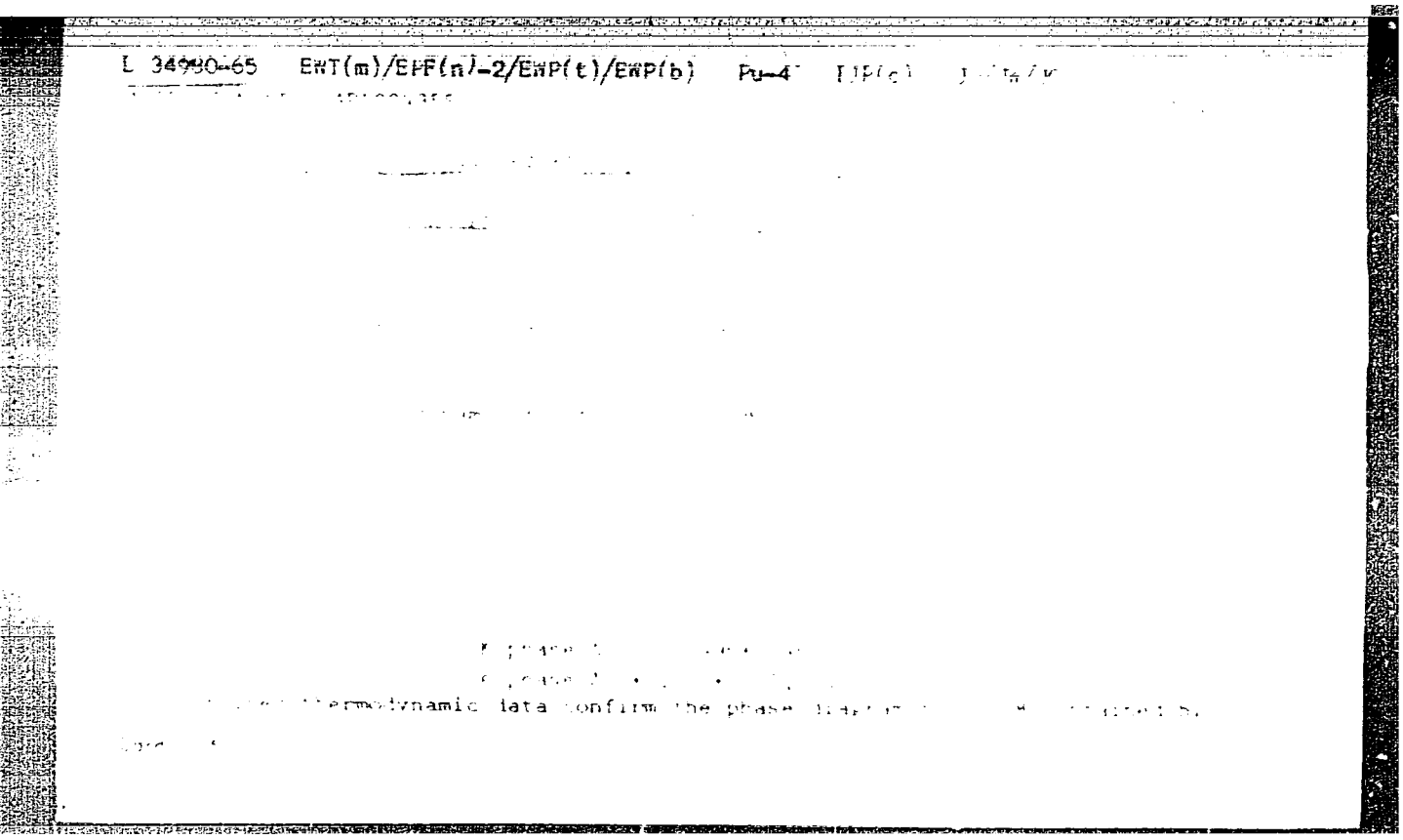
ionosfery' Akademii

Fizaki SSR

04May64 ENCL: 00

002 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2



L 34980-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-4

ermodynamic data confirm the phase

L 34980-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5004355

...and Humé-Rothery (J. Less-Common Metals. 5, 314, 1963). The equation for

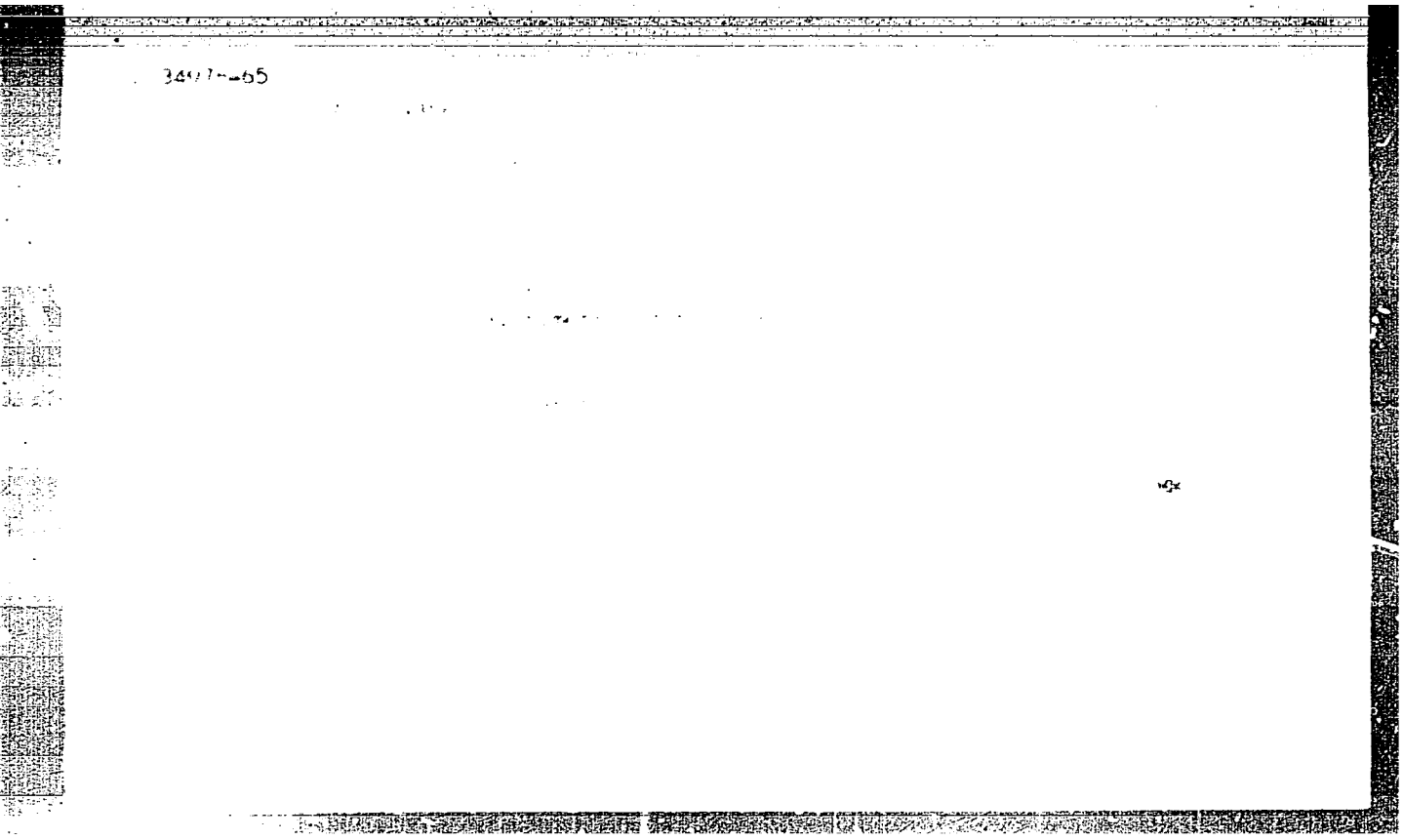
has: 9 formulas, 2 tables and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow ...)

L 34978-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pad/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/JA/HW/JG

AP5004356

in a high vacuum, under conditions which exclude the possibility of oxide film formation at the electrode-electrolyte interface. X-ray diffraction analysis of the alloys and emf measurements confirm the existence of a hexagonal Laves phase with a composition which approaches Co_3Nb. From the emf [illegible]



L 28967-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) DS/JD/JW/JG

ACC NR: AP6013370 SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/002/0156/0162

AUTHOR: Drobyshev, V. N. (Moscow); Rezukhina, T. N. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: X-ray diffraction study of alloys of the Nb-Fe system and determination of certain thermodynamic properties of the compound $NbFe_2$

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 2, 1966, 156-162

TOPIC TAGS: niobium alloy, iron alloy, free energy, entropy, heat of formation

ABSTRACT: Alloys of the Nb-Fe system were studied by x-ray diffraction over a wide concentration range. Their thermodynamic properties were investigated by measuring the emf of the galvanic cell

$$Pt \left| \begin{matrix} NbO, Nb\text{-}Fe \\ (alloy) \end{matrix} \right| \begin{matrix} solid \\ electrolyte \end{matrix} \left| Fe, Fe_{0.95}O \right| Pt,$$

where the solid electrolyte consisted of solid solutions in the ThO_2-La_2O_3 system, and the electrode Fe, $Fe_{0.95}O$ was the reference electrode. The x-ray data confirmed the existence of the two intermediate phases ϵ ($NbFe_2$) and η (Nb_3Fe_2) in the Nb-Fe system. The region of homogeneity of the η phase extends from ~56.0 to 63.0 at.%

Card 1/2 UDC: 669-971:536.715

ACC NR: AP6013370

Nb, and the lattice spacing of the alloy corresponding to the stoichiometric composition Nb_3Fe_2 is 11.24 kX. The region of homogeneity of the phase $NbFe_2$ does not exceed 30-37 at.% Nb. The emf measurements at 1280-1393°K were used to determine the thermodynamic functions of the compound $NbFe_2$: ΔH^0_{298} = -4.9 kcal/g-atom, ΔG^0_{298} = -4.6 kcal/g-atom, and ΔS^0_{298} = -1.1 cal/deg g-atom. The experimental data are discussed from the standpoint of the electronic structure of the metallic components. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables, and 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Jan65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 012

Card 2/2 MLP

S/029/61/000/010/00[illegible]
D037/D113

AUTHOR: Drobyshev, Yu., Engineer, Member of the Association (see Association)

TITLE: The telescope imeni Shayn

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, no. 10, 1961, 37

TEST: The author describes the new mirror telescope imeni Shayn, the assembly of which has been completed at the Krymskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk SSR (Crimean Astrophysical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences USSR). The main construction work on this, the largest and most perfect telescope in Europe, has been completed by the Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy optikomekhanicheskiy zavod (Leningrad State Optical and Mechanical Plant). The mirror surface was cut and ground at the Gor'kovskiy zavod frezernykh stankov (Gor'kiy Milling Machine Plant). The 4-ton mirror has a diameter of 2.6 m and a focal length of 10 m. To increase the mirror's reflecting power, its surface is covered with a very fine layer of aluminum.

Card 1/3

The telescope imeni Shayn

S/029/61/000/010/004/005
D037/D113

The telescope is equipped with additional optical systems which make it possible to alter the focal length from 10 to 100 m, to photograph celestial bodies and to carry out photometric studies and spectral analysis. The basis of the telescope's mobile part, the northern trunnion of the polar axis, is a very large accurately-ground cylinder 5.5 m in diameter. A large plate on which the declination axis is fixed, is fastened to the cylinder. The southern trunnion of the polar axis is a hemisphere 1.4 m in diameter, machined with almost optical precision. The telescope's polar axis rotates in liquid friction bearings with 5 self-adjusting hydrostatic cushions into which oil at a pressure of 40 atmospheres is fed. The 62-ton telescope can easily be turned by hand. It is operated by 160 automatic electrical machines. The accuracy of the automatic motion is guaranteed by a synchronous electric motor fed by a constant frequency quartz generator. The telescope is placed in a round tower about 20 m in diameter and as high as a 10-story house. The tower and the dome are thermoinsulated from the inside. The first tests have shown the high quality of the telescope's work. Fully satisfactory photographs of the smallest stars in the Palomar photographs

Card 2/3

S/029/61/000/010/004/004
D037/D113

The telescope imeni Shayn

atlas have been made. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Litob"yedineniye zhurnala (Literary Association of the Journal).

Card 3/3

DROBYSHEV, Yuriy Georgiyevich; IVANOV, S.M., red.; SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[Over-all mekhanization and automation of production processes] Kompleksnaia mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia proizvodstva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 36 p. (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury: Fakul'tet tekhniko-ekonomicheskii, no.14) (MIRA 14:12)
(Industrial management) (Automation)

DROBYSHEV, Yu.

Conquering the ocean depths. Tekh. mol. 31 no.8:25 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Chlen literaturnogo ob"yedineniya zhurnala "Tekhnika molodezhi".

AL'PEROVICH, Yu.I.; GUTCHIN, I.B.; KAYBYSHEVA, L.S.; TEPLOV, L.P.; BOGDANOV, G.G.; DROBYSHEV, Yu.G.; SMIRNOV, G.V.; TRET'YAKOV, V.S.; BREYDO, M.I.; YEVSEYEV, L.A.; STEBAKOV, S.A.; FEDCHENKO, V., red.

[The ABC's of automation; collected articles] Azbuka avtomatiki; sbornik. Moskva, Molodaia gvardiia, 1964. 349 p. (MIRA 17:7)

S/194/61/000/010/080/082
D271/D301

AUTHOR: Drobyshev, Yu.P.

TITLE: Transient processes in magnetic heads

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 10, 1961, 42, abstract 10 K302 (Tr. uchebn. in-tov svyazi, M-vo svyazi SSSR, 1960, no. 4, 103-112)

TEXT: Processes are studied which take place in magnetic heads, with one or two windings, when rectangular pulses are recorded. Conditions of the optimal transient process are determined.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

DROBYSHEV, Yu.; POPOV, P.

In regard to P.A.Popov's article "Junction transistor as a current distributor." Elektrosviaz' 14 no.11:76 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Transistors) (Popov, P.A.)

83155
S/108/60/015/009/007/008
B002/B067

9,7140 2204

AUTHOR: Drobyshev, Yu. P., Member of the Society

TITLE: Pulse Shift

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1960, Vol. 15, No. 9, pp. 68-70

TEXT: The advantages offered by superposed high-frequency magnetization cannot be fully used in recording short signals because the application of such high magnetization frequencies would be bound to result in great losses in the recording head. On the other hand, good results may be obtained by using a pulse shift whose current is an alternating pulse and is cophasal with the signal (Fig. 1). It offers the following advantages: The characteristics of short-pulse recording are improved; also pulses shorter than the pulse shift may be recorded (Fig. 2); alternating pulses of any form may be used. A block diagram is given for the circuit (Fig. 3). A table presents the various values of U/U_o (U_o is the value of the "reproduction" voltage at the noise level of reproduction) for the various time relations between signal length and shift (Fig. 2). Fig. 4 shows the initial parts of the amplitude charac-